Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXI. NO. 6433 PORTLAND, OREGON: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6 1881. PRICE—TEN CENTS

TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

...rowing the wires have been down ..., the result of a heavy fall of ... communication will be restored ...

MEMORIAL SERVICES

...J. Ridgley, Grand Record- ... the Odd Fellows—Address ... J. N. Dolph and Others.

...of the brethren of this city and ... in Odd Fellows temple last night ... participating in tributes to the ... J. Ridgely, who died at Balti- ... meeting was presided over by ... Grand Representative, chair- ... remarks. Hon. J. N. Dolph ... address:

...Friends: The mournful event which ... was not unexpected. While our ... with profound sorrow, we have ... speaking from age and experi- ... of our revered Brother Ridgely, ... apparent that the infirmi- ... labor, and that he was fast ap- ... of his mortal career. Death found ... consciousness of a life spent for ... waiting for the summons. ... work done, at peace with the ... a great order, he passed away. ... of his demise has filled the land ...

...born on the 27th day of Janu- ...ceedings at the time of his death ... was initiated in the order by ... A. of Baltimore, Maryland, May ... therefore at the time of his death ... order over 50 years. ... official notice of his death, in ... was grand secretary of the ... in October, 1830; grand ... the grand lodge of the United ... last grand master of the grand ... at the time of his death he had ... filled the office of grand secre- ... of the United States. ... or died has been so thor- ... Odd Fellowship, and no man ... to its present excellence ...

...a member of the order at its ... an experiment. He lived ... institution, a great moral ... the United States, but in the ... of his long life were de- ... principles and the perfec- ... His order is greatly in- ... its principles. To ... devotion to the order, ... self-sacrificing labors and ... the order is greatly in- ... growth. ... of his life is his history of ... Odd Fellowship. His ... grand lodge as the his- ... was a just recognition of ... services. ...

...communication that he lived to ... value of which, to the or- ... acknowledged. Laboring under ... to old age, the task as- ... duties was completed with ... His approaching end, ... as his last gift to the ... extracted from the ...

...I have done. My days of ... are passing away. I cannot ... in the councils of the order; ... pate and speak for the in- ... by it. While I doubtless is ... and good cause—my fare- ... of brethern throughout the ... greeted me ever since ... fun order. In hope ... for humanity and fra- ... brotherhood."

...life of Brother Ridgely is ... commendation, hav- ... grand sire. He declined the ... that he could better serve ... capacity, and subsequently ... grand sire, and again ... which he declined. ... he has become connected ... personal advantages. He ... of the order his own per- ... whose zeal for the order ... Subordinate Lodge, Encampment, Canton, Staff and Line, Subordinate, Grand, Sovereign, Past Grand, Past Chief Patriarch, Colonel, Brigadier-General, Major-General, Inspector, Chief of Staff, Commander-in-Chief, and Past Grand Master, can ... be equaled. Truly he has ... fought a good fight, he has ... his course, he has kept the ... faith, henceforth there is laid up ... for him a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give him at that day; and not to him only, but unto all them also that love his appearing."

...Dolph pronounced the eulogy ... and valuable information, which ... to impart those in need of his service ... will receive the effective ... at a distance may be cured at home ... strictly confidential. Send ... medicine. You are no one but ... writing to the Doctor will pass ... of the paper they seen this advertise- ... prescription. Call or write. Address ... 24N, San Francisco, Cal.

...JORDAN & CO., ... OF ANATOMY, ... Street, San Francisco, ... in California of the great Prof. Hol- ... is connected at the office, 21 Geary S ... cases, privately or by letter, on the ... Loss of Manhood, Disease of the ... Stricture, Rupture, Catarrh, Syph- ... the blood or skin, cured without ... A valuable book, in English or Ger- ... Philosophy of Marriage," sent free to a ...

MARKETS.

...A. H. JOHNSON, ... Central Market, ... Butcher and Packer ... paid to supplying ships ... at all kinds of ...

...J. S. KELLER, ... Corner of Madison and First Sts., ... is prepared to supply Fresh ... Mutton, Veal, &c., ... RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

...C. CARSON, ... Dealer in All Kinds of ... DOORS, BLINDS ... Mouldings, Brackets, ... ETC., ETC. ... FINISHED LUMBER ... Constantly on hand. ... IMPORTER OF ... Oils, Glass, Brushes, ... And a Full Line of ... PAINTERS' MATERIALS. ... Country will receive prompt ... Room, 111 FRONT ST., ... Portland, Oregon.

...EGG FRUIT DRYER ... BEST IN USE. ... Premium at Oregon State Fair, ... Meeting at Portland Mechanics' Fair, ... and for sale by ... D. L. KING, Salem, Or. ... Circular and price list.

...LE MONTE SOUTH SALEM ACA- ...DEMY OF THE SOUTH SALEM ACA- ...DEMY, consisting of dwelling house, ... with engine, lathes and other machin- ... in the county. Rights of Marion ... for the manufacture of the Riggs Fruit ... sold cheap for cash. Here is a rare ... for an energetic man to get into a good ... business. For particulars inquire of ... on the premises, or T. L. HIGGINS ... Salem, Or.

...CERTIFICATE OF REDEMPTION OF ...DOUGLAS COUNTY WAR BONDS. ... STATE OF OREGON, ... TREASURER'S OFFICE, ... SALEM, Dec. 1, 1881. ... HEREBY GIVEN, TO THE HOLD- ...ers of War Bonds, that the bonds here- ...after with accrued interest thereon ... at this office upon presentation at the office of the ... upon presentation on the same to cease ... that interest on the same will not ... the date of this notice; numbered as ... 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1881.

UNMASKS HIMSELF.

Guiteau's conduct in his trial shows that he has studied well his part. Evidently he has been prompted and drilled by intelligent and cunning counsel. Craft and skill were never more manifest. Through his severe cross-examination by Judge Porter the part he is acting was completely laid bare. The dogged pertinacity with which he held to his assertion that he had no conception of the question of right or wrong in connection with his murderous act, the persistent iteration that his mind was a "total blank" on that subject, and the passionate vehemence with which he tried to repel every attempt to question him closely on the subject, all show that he had deliberately taken his stand on that mode of defense, and had resolved to adhere to it as his best hope and to the very last. In this his deliberation and purpose have utterly overthrown the theory of an irresponsible insanity. No one actually insane could form such a conception and adhere to it; no one actually insane could be drilled in it and not forget his part. He can repeat, or "reword" his matter every time, which, as Hamlet says, "madness would gambol from." In no part of his conduct since he conceived the murder has he shown more deliberation or firmness of purpose than in his resolve to make it appear that he has no conception of the wickedness of his crime. He has protested too much, he has overacted his part, which actual insanity never does.

The evidence that he was mentally responsible when he perpetrated the act is overwhelming. It begins from his conduct long prior to the murder. One who has carefully noted the whole progress of the case gives this lucid summary:

1. He was able to plan the act. All his movements showed careful premeditation. He followed the president for weeks; several times refrained from shooting him for fear of injuring bystanders or out of pity for his wife, and reasoned the matter out coherently, keeping his own counsel till the deed was done.

2. He was able to appreciate the political and personal consequences of the act. He knew that Arthur would become president. There was no evidence of insanity in his declaration to that effect. He knew also that the first result of the shooting would be to put himself in great bodily danger, and he provided for his safety by engaging a carriage before hand to take him to jail as soon as he had fired the shot. All this was logical and coherent.

3. Since the assassination he realizes his danger, and cowers and shrinks when he passes through the crowds in going to and returning from the court; and he shows his sound sense in so doing.

4. His attempt to shirk responsibility upon the Almighty is another proof of his perfect sanity. If he were really insane he would glory in his deed, and be unwilling to share the fame of it even with Deity.

5. None of these performances touch the real question of his ability to appreciate the consequences of his acts. Eccentricity is not a sufficient ground for acquittal in murder cases. Guiteau has as yet *done* nothing insane in court or out of it, unless the murder of the president should be so considered; and proof of insanity cannot be deduced solely from the enormity of a crime. It will not do to argue that every assassin is *prima facie* insane.

Members of his family who are now trying to make it appear that he is insane never claimed till after he had murdered President Garfield that his mind was really off its poise. They regarded him only as queer, cranky, and worthless. It never occurred to them that he was a proper subject for an insane asylum. Many witnesses have been called to establish the theory of the defense, but their testimony was very disappointing to the assassin's counsel, and not less so to the assassin himself. Here also is another most significant fact. Who ever before saw a prisoner on trial, in whose behalf the plea of insanity was set up, who constantly showed his disappointment and anger when the witness did not bear testimony to his liking? No insane man ever behaved or could behave in such a manner. If the jury in this case do not prove to be a jury of exceptional stupidity, it will find no difficulty whatever. The desperate efforts put forth by this assassin himself to make it appear that he is insane completely unmask him.

FUTURE OF THE INDIAN RACES.

It might be supposed from the rapid diminution of the numbers of our Indians that the remnants of the tribes would in a few years more become wholly extinct. Our early settlers saw them here in large numbers, but now all have perished. Whole tribes have utterly disappeared. Of others only a few individuals remain. Taking the territory now embraced within the limits of Oregon and Washington, it is not probable that more than one Indian remains where twenty existed forty years ago. It might be inferred from this rapid decrease that in a few years the remains of all the native tribes would wholly disappear. But experience with Indians shows that this supposition would be an error. Disappearance of the Indian races is indeed probable, but it will be a long time coming, and will be effected by amalgamation with the whites rather than by direct extinction. Remnants of tribes still exist in many of the older states—in New York, Connecticut, North Carolina, and more numerous bodies in Michigan and Wisconsin. For years some of them have not decreased in numbers, and in a few cases the septs show an actual increase. Others, however, whose numbers are reduced very low, promise soon to disappear altogether. In Connecticut, for example, there remains a fragment of the ancient tribe of the Pequods. They reside on a "reservation," which has been reduced by frequent grants and sales to about three hundred acres, which contains six dwelling houses, five inhabited and one empty. The land is mostly mountain, and is valuable on account of its timber, the annual sales of which are sufficient to maintain the "tribe." The property is managed by an "overseer," who is a white man, appointed by the governor of the state. He makes annual reports of his stewardship in triplicate, one copy of which is sent to the secretary of state, one to the district court of Litchfield county, and one to the town clerk of Kent, in which the property is situate. This is a tribe which has been reduced so low in numbers that it must soon become extinct. It now musters only forty individuals. But the history of the tribe for many years past shows that its decay is not owing to an excess of deaths over births, but to the fact of intermarriages with the "low class of whites," who remove elsewhere with their families, and thus become blended with the general community. Not exceeding four persons of unmixed Indian blood belonging to the tribe are known to exist, and the greater number of those on the reservation can not be distinguished from white people. Like the Narragansetts, of Massachusetts, and other tribal remains in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, the Pequods have disappeared, not by death but by amalgamation. To no small extent this amalgamation takes place wherever the races come in contact. But where the strength of the native tribes is yet considerable, as on the reservations in most of the states and territories of the west, absorption by amalgamation with the whites is slow. Protected and cared for, the numbers of unmixed blood are usually maintained, and even in many instances show some increase. Yet in the progress of time contact with the whites will undoubtedly make inroads upon them; and very probably, after the reservations are broken up and the lands are given to the Indians in severalty, amalgamation with the whites will become quite rapid. The difference of degree between the Indians and many classes of whites will gradually disappear, particularly after the Indians become citizens, learn to live by their own labor, manage their own property, and come into free intercourse with the whites around them. By some intelligent statisticians it is claimed that there are more persons with Indian blood in their veins in some localities on the eastern side of the continent than there were Indians at the time of the first white settlements. They say there is no question but such is the fact in Maryland and in several parts of Virginia.

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.

Complaint is made by some that THE OREGONIAN is not furnished at so low a price as some of the journals of San Francisco. The answer is a simple one. San Francisco is quite a large city. A paper published there may circulate ten times as many copies as a paper published here. San Francisco has 250,000 people. Portland has 20,000. Within three hours of San Francisco there are 300,000 more. So that papers published in San Francisco can address 500,000 to 600,000 people on the morning of publication. But there are not 30,000, (including the population of Portland) whom a paper published here can reach in three hours after it leaves the press. Again, as San Francisco is a large commercial city, the income of a newspaper from advertising there is ten times as great as any newspaper could possibly obtain here. The advertising rates easily obtained by the San Francisco papers and on an average four times as great as THE OREGONIAN can possibly obtain. But our telegraphic expenses are as large as those of any San Francisco paper, printers' rates are as high, and all other expenses are as great in proportion. Here, then, are the reasons why THE OREGONIAN cannot be furnished at fifteen cents a week. Given a million people, who can be reached by THE OREGONIAN on the day of publication—and this is the advantage which San Francisco papers enjoy—and it will become at once a better paper than any published in that city, and will be furnished at as low a price. At present it would be simply impossible to publish this paper or any general newspaper in Portland at fifteen cents a week. There are not people enough to buy it, nor business enough to furnish it with advertisements at paying rates. Portland could no more support the newspapers of a large city than it could support the hotels of a large city. Nothing is more unreasonable than to expect it. A complete and at the same time a cheap newspaper can exist only where it may find a multitude of readers, and where trade, commerce and the multiplied wants of the community create an advertising business which can be found in no small city, and at rates which business in no small city will pay. The population of Portland and the surrounding country must be multiplied by ten, and the volume of general business must be multiplied by twenty, before the *Call* and *Chronicle* of San Francisco could be published here at fifteen cents a week. But even these papers, since San Francisco is only a third rate city, are far from being great newspapers. They are much further behind the papers of Chicago than THE OREGONIAN is behind them.

It is shown by the San Francisco *Chronicle* that the Pacific coast sugar monopoly sells to merchants in Denver and Kansas City, places from 1500 to 2000 miles away, for three cents a pound less than to merchants in San Francisco and elsewhere on the Pacific coast. They do this to catch the trade of the cities named, whose merchants otherwise would buy from Chicago or St. Louis, where the rates are 2¼ cents a pound less than those fixed by the San Francisco monopoly. Beyond doubt the trade of Denver and Kansas City must be profitable to the Pacific coast ring, even at the low rate, or they would not contend for it. If the monopoly can afford to sell in those cities at three cents a pound less than at home, they could afford to sell to home consumers since they get the sugar duty free—at five cents a pound less than we are paying for it. The profit is enormous, since it covers a consumption of 80,000,000 pounds of sugar a year. What Pacific coast member will introduce a resolution to terminate the monopoly treaty with Hawaii at the earliest moment? Will not an Oregon senator, or the Oregon representative, do it?

The special census report of Prof. Pumpelly on the copper mining industries east of the 100th meridian has been issued. It shows that the value of copper production for the year ending June 1, 1880, was $8,642,961 from 32 mines, distributed as follows: Michigan, $7,999,232; Vermont, $469,495; North Carolina, $350,000; Missouri, $25,730; Maine, $10,125; Pennsylvania, $5630, and the balance from small mines in Wisconsin and Maryland. The number of employes was 6116. The mines west of the Rocky mountains was not included in the above report. There are valuable deposits in California and Arizona, and remarkably rich ones in Idaho near Brownlee's ferry on Snake river. The latter deposit was worked a little in 1878 by some parties in Montana, but abandoned afterwards, as the product was valueless so far away from cheap transportation. It is an industry which will be very important when the multiplication of railroads gives that section of country proper facilities for transportation of ore to a market. In the meantime this industry on the Pacific coast must remain secondary to the operations of more valuable mines.

The colony system of settlement, which has long been a favorite method of immigration in the states and territories east of the Rocky mountains, is extending itself westward, and several colonies are securing locations in Montana along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. The colony plan has many advantages over the "go-it-alone" style of immigration, and a great portion of the marvelous growth of Kansas and similar sections has been due to its superiority. At present the lack of adequate facilities has prevented an adoption of that plan in immigration to Oregon and Washington, with a slight exception or two, but the progress of the Northern Pacific shows that it is only a question of time when the northwest will be benefited by its operation, as colonies always follow close upon extension of railway lines.

The press and public men of Texas deny the report that public sentiment there favors a division of the state and the creation of three additional states out of the territory. Journals declare that no man could be elected to office who was suspected of favoring a division of the state, so strong is public opinion against it. In a short time, with her large territory, immense capabilities, and the vast and constantly growing number of persons seeking a home in her borders, Texas will become the empire state of the south if not of the union. She is an empire within herself. Her prominent men are not office seekers, who would scout the shorn of her greatness and the influence she must exercise in the near future, for the selfish gratification of being state officers and United States senators.

Our trade with Mexico for the current year will foot up about $8,000,000, of which one-sixth has been done with New Orleans. Drummers from that city are constantly traversing all parts of Mexico, with very gratifying results. From New Orleans there is one line of steamers to Matamoras and two to Vera Cruz, thus reaching a rich and populous country.

The treasury department has decided to resume the coinage of nickels. The order to the Philadelphia mint to go ahead in this work will be issued at once. The old nickel-copper cents which contain 12½ per cent. nickel, and the mutilated 5-cent nickel pieces in the possession of the treasury, will be used in the renewed coinage of the 5-cent nickel.

Gen. Keifer, nominated by the republican caucus for speaker of the house, is a lawyer of considerable reputation in Ohio, was a brigadier general during the war, and has served three terms in the lower house of congress.

Guiteau, as a "stalwart," seems to have taken his views concerning Secretary Blaine from General Grant, and to be quite as ready and rancorous as Grant in expressing them.

MEETING NOTICES.

Couch Engine Co. No. 6.—Regular meeting this Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. J. HOWIE, Secretary.

Vigilance Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1. Meeting this evening at 7½ o'clock. R. M. McMASTER, Secy.

St. Andrew's Society. There will be a meeting in their rooms, Union Block, this evening at 8 o'clock. J. SWIFT, Asst. Secy.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—AGENTS TO BOOT-STRAPS WORK. Pegamoid Co., Lyndon, N. H.

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSE work. 124 North Eighth street. d6 6d3

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework and plain cooking. Address 181 Fourth st. d6d3

WANTED—A BARBER TO GET UP TO THE upper country. None but a good workman need apply. Address by letter, W. C. C., this office. H

WANTED—SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook, washing and ironing; will assist herself generally in family; references given. Call at South Second st. d6d2

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSE work. A good home offered to the proper person. Girl from the country preferred. Address "H," Oregonian Office. d6d4

WANTED—EVERY LADY TO SEND 25 CTS to R. H. LITT, P. O. Box 86, Portland, Or., for his elegant all-wool suits. Plain suits of best and worst, length of sleeve and skirt. d6d1m

LOST.

A PURSE CONTAINING $20 IN SMALL GOLD and silver. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at this office. 2

FOR RENT.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURnished, suitable for a gentleman, in a private family near the post office. Address Box 91. 6

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, WITH piano. Inquire of PARRISH & INSELL. d6d1 147 Third St.

MAGIC LANTERN FOR SALE.

A 50 MAGIC LANTERN AND OUTFIT COMplete for sale for $65. A man can make $3 to $4 per day exhibiting it. Address MAGIC, this office. d6d3

TO LEASE.

THE ENTIRE UPPER OR SECOND STORY OF building cor. Washington and Front sts., over the Store of Bolton & King. Apply to ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD. d6d3d

ONE TON GENUINE SWISS CHEESE

Just received and for sale.

d6d1m C. A. BURCHARDT.

LAST WEEK OF GRINDING FORTHE YEAR. If you have some to do send immediately to JOHN L. GEORGE, The Cutler, 230 First St. d6d3mod

MRS. J. PUT. SMITH, MUSIC TEACHER; Piano, Organ and Guitar, 333 Sixth St., Portland, Oregon. d6d18mod

Best work—Lowest Paying prices—Himes the Printer, 5 Washington street, Portland.

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Real Estate, Insurance and General Brokers; Commissioners of Deeds for all States and Territories. Notaries Public, 20 Stark st. d3d1aw

FAIR AND SUPPER.

THE LADIES OF ST. DAVID'S GUILD WILL hold a Christmas fair in Odd Fellow's hall, East Portland, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7th. Fancy articles, ladies' and children's clothing, dolls, etc., will form some of the many attractions of the evening. An elegant turkey supper will be served, at which all the delicacies of the season will be presented in the most appetizing manner. A generous patronage is solicited. Admission, 25 cents; supper, 50 cents. Children under twelve accompanied by parents or guardians will be admitted to the hall free of charge. d6d2t

NEW TO-DAY.

LECTURE!

REV. J. A. GRAY will deliver a lecture at the Baptist Church, Friday Evening, Dec. 9th, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society.

SUBJECT:

CURRENTS AND COUNTER CURRENTS.

Admission 50 cents. d6d4t

THOSE $60 LOTS

Situated in the Martin tract, East Portland, near the recent purchases of the O. R. N. Co., which we begin to sell yesterday, are being disposed of at such a lively rate that we wish to announce to all those contemplating buying that the best lots are being selected first. Remember, these lots are sold at $60, payable in installments of $5 per month. Sale begins promptly at 10 A. M. and closes at 4 P. M. For the benefit of working people the office will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. D. WILCOX & CO., Agents,

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Light Colors Cloth Cloaking,

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NECKTIE AND APRON PARTY.

WILLAMETTE COUNCIL, NO. 1, ORDER OF Chosen Friends, will give a Necktie and Apron Party at

Masonic Hall, on Tuesday Evening, Dec. 6.

Tickets, admitting Gent and Ladies, $1; can be had of any member of the Council.

N. S. PIERCE,	E. C. WHEELER,
Miss MATTIE DOWNING,	Mrs. W. L. POWERS,
Mrs. N. S. PIERCE,	F. M. COHN,

d6d3t A. F. NAEF, Committee.

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It is High, Level, Healthful, and Commands Magnificent Views of Portland and the Surrounding Country.

A limited number of lots of from 50 feet each, equal to three full lots, will be sold at $40 each; three-quarters cash, the balance at 1 per cent per month, or 3 years with interest at 7 per cent per annum; or a cottage of five rooms will be erected for purchaser and sold with tract for $400; or if desired a larger house will be built for purchaser on the same terms as rent, or pay on ot.

d24dtf J. FRED. CLARK & CO., 28 Washington St.

ENGLISH FOG DROPS,

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The Finest made, "and don't you forget it."

d3 **S. L. STOKES, First and Ash.**

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Patterns—December Styles.

Send stamp for catalogue.

n7dtf MRS. E. S. WASS, 61 Morrison St., Portland

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7th, LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!

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KING LEAR!

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AND MATERIALS.

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Comprising in extent and variety the largest and best assortment ever shown in this State, all of which we offer at

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52 pcs PURE SILK ARMURE
Colored and Black, $1.50 per yd.

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Latest Shades, $1 50 per yd.

85 pieces
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CACHEMIR ALEXANDRIA,
WEAR GUARANTEED,
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Samples sent free, on application, to any address. Orders carefully and promptly filled.

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Cor. First and Washington Sts.

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WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; MUST be a good cook; must be willing to go to the country and sleep at home. Address No. 30 Twelfth street, city. 6

WANTED SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale or retail store. Address A. J. S., this office. d6d3t

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TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING THIS DAY TRANSFERRED MY AGENCY OF the NEW HOME and CROWN SEWING MACHINES to Mr. John B. Garrison, 167 Third street, Portland, Oregon, I take this method to inform my patrons and the general public where these excellent machines may be found hereafter. n16—10t. H. T. HUDSON.

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The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1881.

THREE EASTERN OREGON COUNTIES.

An Estimate of the Arable Lands and Productive Capacity of Union, Umatilla and Baker Counties.

BY REV. GEO. H. ATKINSON.

Umatilla county borders the Columbia river and the line of Washington territory 120 miles. It contains 181 townships, an area of 5316 square miles, or 4,170,240 acres, being one and a half times the size of Connecticut, or about five times that of Rhode Island. The soil is of the same quality as that of Walla Walla, Columbia and Whitman counties. All the cereals grow well, including corn; vegetables and fruits thrive. Timber culture is a success on those treeless plains. What was called a pasture land, is only for flocks and herds, is fast becoming an unbroken series of farms, chiefly remarkable now as luxuriant wheat fields. They are of gentle slope, or more grandly swelling into well-rounded hills, cultivated to the top and on all sides. In future, no doubt, those wheat farms will be used for a larger variety of crops, suited to stock feeding and fattening in winter, and to more varied and continued markets. The tests of soil and climate assure all kinds of products common to farms.

Productive fields now begin to appear on the lands bordering the Columbia river. These have been called sand wastes, worthless except for wintering stock. It is safe to predict that these sage brush deserts, covering about 24 townships—equal to 864 square miles or 553,000 acres—will be largely redeemed by the plough. They are the lower benches of like soil, with the upper benches already found to be so productive a part, only containing more river wash, sand and gravel, and a larger per cent. of the alkalies in some places. The large dry farm, owned and cultivated by Portland capitalists, midway between Umatilla and Pendleton, which last year yielded little more than the seed, this year, as reported, returned about 25 bushels per acre.

This last shows what harvests are possible on those dry benches. Other tests will doubtless be made even to the river, and as no failure has occurred or has been reported in the upper basin of the Columbia, where the plough and harrow have been faithfully used and where wheat has been sown in the fall, we may expect success on these lower dry plains of Umatilla county.

Eureka flat in Walla Walla, Columbia county, lying 60 miles nearly parallel with Snake river, high and dry and forbidding, furnished 1500 sacks of wheat for shipment last year and 34,000 sacks this year, as reported by Capt. G. Gore. This illustrates possible harvests from equally dry and distrusted lands. The upper benches of Umatilla, far up the hills towards the Blue mountains, give sure and large crops. Dr. Blalock's large farm and others beyond furnish annual proofs of this statement.

WHEAT CAPACITY OF UMATILLA COUNTY.

This cereal may be taken to represent all the rest. From these data ready we may estimate one-third of that county, or 60 townships, as farming land. These contain 2160 square miles, or 1,382,400 acres, which, at an average of 20 bushels per acre, would produce 27,648,000 bushels. About twelve townships are included in the Indian reservation, of which about seven are good farming lands, amounting to 100,800 acres. Suppose that Congress grants to those 400 Indians 160 acres each for a farm, according to the terms of the senate bill last winter, 96,280 acres would remain for sale to the whites. If these Indians become farmers like others, their harvests will combine to give these possible results. In this estimate we allow two-thirds, or 120 townships, of the county to be mountain, timber and pasture land, and rocky regions, amounting to 4320 square miles, or 2,764,800 acres. These represent untold and unknown values of forests and grasses and minerals

UNION COUNTY.

It contains 150 townships, or 5400 square miles, about one-fourth more than the state of Connecticut, or an area of 3,456,000 acres. It consists largely of mountains, high prairies and bench lands and narrow valleys. It is hard to find the amount of tillable land in the county. The Grand Ronde valley is the most known. Its estimated area is 14 by 24 miles, or 336 square miles, or about 215,000 acres. It is 2600 feet above the sea, yet being embosomed in the mountains it is warm enough to produce all the small cereals, vegetables and fruits in abundance. Water power ranges from 50 to 60 to 40 bushels per acre. We may estimate its farm lands and those of the North Powder river and other near valleys to be 300,000 acres with a wheat capacity of 20 bushels per acre, which under full cultivation would yield 6,000,000 bushels. But its distance from market and the cost of transportation by wagons over mountains 5000 feet high preclude efforts to raise wheat except for local consumption. The proposed railroad from Umatilla to Baker City opens a better outlook for the farming interests of these valleys. The mountain forests and pasture lands add a large factor to the business and value of the county. The Wallowa valley has ten surveyed townships of farming and pasture lands, now secluded and difficult of ingress or egress, but it awaits the light draught steamboat up the Snake river to the mouth of the Grand Ronde or the Imnaha as an outlet.

BAKER COUNTY.

It contains 442 townships or 16,912 square miles, an area of 10,183,680 acres. The elevation at Baker City—in the northern part—is 3628 feet above the sea. Yet the cereals and vegetables have been tested with success in the Powder river, Burnt river, Malheur river and Owyhee river valleys and their tributaries.

DRY SAGE BRUSH LANDS.

These look forbidding. They are distrusted, yet on trial they prove to be rich in wheat producing powers. Four fields in the Powder river valley, reclaimed from sage brush, are samples of what can be done with the plough on plains now held as mere stock ranges.

FLOUR.

The best brands of flour come from the mills in that valley. The miller at Prineville, 165 miles west by south from Baker City, declares that the best wheat comes from the dry sage brush plains, which are found, there to be 2400 feet above the ocean level. These plains are in Baker county, intersected by large streams and their affluents, all tributary to the Snake river on the east border. They extend among the hill and mountain ranges 100 miles south of Baker City to the Nevada line. They are now pasture lands for flocks and herds, which are fast eating out the bunch grass and leaving them drier and more forbidding. The farmer must follow the stock raiser in order to restore them with the plough. In other words, the stock men who become stock farmers and lay up abundant stores of food in summer for their cattle and sheep in winter, will improve the quality more than they will increase in quantity. They finally drift into wheat growing, as an important factor of industry, and follow the steps of the men who made their early fortunes in stock raising in Walla Walla and Columbia counties, but now make their largest revenues in wheat and other cereals. Where bunch grass has grown wheat will grow. It will not be a surprise five years hence to meet wheat-laden trains hastening to the Columbia along the line from Prineville to the Columbia, and to hear choice brands of Powder river flour quoted in the Liverpool market.

WHEAT CAPACITY.

Suppose this cereal to represent all the rest—barley, oats and rye, and estimate only one-fourth of the ten millions of acres in Baker county as tillable, at the rate of twenty bushels per acre, its capacity would be fifty millions of bushels.

OBJECTIONS.

Two questions or doubts set as a bar to this supposition. The first is that the water supply is not sufficient for crops, or hardly for stock range. But its elevation favors condensation. Its interlocking mountain ranges are condensers. In summer they are thick set with finest grasses. Dews are frequent. In early autumn their crests are snow-covered, while the valleys and rolling prairies are wet with frequent showers. These prepare the soil for the plough and for sowing winter wheat, which insures the best harvest. The vapors are abundant in the air 300 miles from the Pacific ocean; and more in summer than in winter, because of the greater heat. Air can carry four times more invisible vapor at 70 deg. than at 32 deg., and three times more at 100 deg. than at 32 deg., and its power of absorbing and holding vapor invisibly increases in greater ratio as its temperature rises. This sanitary law makes life possible and endurable in the desert regions of Asia and Africa. On the contrary, a cool mountain or high plain condenses this vapor, nourishes the grasses with dews, supplies the springs and rivulets all the year. When these plains are well plowed and harrowed, and the soil made light and spongy before seeding, the night's air vapor enters the pores or interstices between the granules of earth. These being cooler condenses the vapors and deposit moisture, especially during a summer night. This accounts for moist air in dusky and sandy roads on a July morning. It accounts for cool springs and ponds and lakelets on hill and mountain tops. They are constantly fed from the clouds. The vapor supply of Baker and Union counties will be found sufficient. Its winter snows are proof.

FROSTS.

But the second fear is that valleys 3500 feet and hills 5000 feet above the sea are too high for farms. Summer nights will be cool. Frosts and snows will come early and continue late. Fruit trees must have sheltered valleys, preventing too much radiation and inviting those light fogs which on a summer and autumn morning hover about the niches between the hills and mountains. These white cloud wisps are the aerial feathery coverings which protect tender plants and fruits. They vanish with the sun and return with the night. They distill the dews and give off heat with every drop condensed. They increase with fields and orchards and timber culture. Thus the cultivation of a region increases the dew-fall and the fogs, and diminishes the frosts. Man by his skill and industry can make the skies over his head more genial and the earth under his feet surer of abundant harvests.

THE MOUNTAINS.

The Blue mountains are central and highest of the region. Their estimated extent is 200 miles north and south by 80 east and west, with an average width of thirty miles, making an area of 6000 square miles. They are covered with evergreen forests of valuable timber and fuel. The ranges which radiate from these many miles in various directions will enlarge this estimate and assure ample lumber and fuel supplies for generations.

MINERALS.

For twenty years or more gold and silver have been sought and mined in these mountain regions. The annual product has not been large but regular. Confidence rather increases in these mining enterprises, so that some men seem content to make them a life business. There seems an agreement in the theory of geologists and the practical tests of experts. The one counts the vast basalt dykes 30 to 200 miles long and 100 to 500 feet deep, as the rays of volcanoes poured out of the earth's hot caverns and running down the beds of ancient streams and rivers and slowly cooling into immense slags, like molten iron from a furnace.

Under these, or in the deeper crevices of older rocks, the expert searches for the precious metals. If I have rightly understood one of these gentlemen, he has traced the bed of such an ancient river with its black sand and rich quartz veins, under the Nevadas, with a spur in Jackson county under the coast ranges, and another under the Cascades and Blue mountains to the Snake river.

Portland capital is said to be invested in this search and discovery at various points.

OUTLOOK.

The varied resources of this region enlist our own citizens and distant companies or capitalists. Some buy stock, some farms, some mines and some timber lands. The result bids fair in every line to reward the investors who have the energy to work and wait. Life is too real to give large returns to those who will not dig for hid treasures. Those eastern counties are too rugged to reward mere explorers with fortunes. But men of industry, economy and perseverance are winning good homes and a competence.

Frothingham's Remarkable Admissions.

[Boston Transcript.]

Rev. O. B. Frothingham's exposition of his experience, as affecting his views upon religious matters, is among the most remarkable utterances of American opinions in later times.

THE MAYORALTY CASE.

[Concluded from First Page.]

ner says, "We fail to see how exemption is attained from the express prohibition of the statute that the second report shall be final and conclusive on all the parties interested, any more by a common law certiorari than by any other proceeding for a review and correction of error. The office of a common law certiorari is in strictness merely to bring up the record of the proceedings of an inferior court or tribunal to enable the court of review to determine whether the former had proceeded within its jurisdiction, and not for correcting mere errors in its proceedings." The learned judge then goes on to show how the original office of the writ had been extended in New York by judicial decisions, "and only to bring up the naked question of jurisdiction, but the errors issues as well as the grounds or principles on which the inferior jurisdiction acted, and the questions of law on which the relator relies." Further on he says: "And when the statute says that the second appraisal shall be final and conclusive, it is not that it means only to refuse the mode of remedy capped, but that it means to deny any remedy. Nor do any of the decisions above referred authorize bold or intimate that in such case the common law writ of certiorari may be availed of to review erroneous decisions or proceedings of boards or inferior tribunals."

The weight of this authority presses heavily against the case made for the appellant. The distinguished and able counsel who appeared for the appellant were unable to find an authority that showed or tended to show that legal errors committed by an inferior tribunal proceeding within its bounds of its jurisdiction can be reviewed on certiorari when the statute makes such tribunal the final judge of the matter submitted to its decision. The only semblance of an authority for such a position was a dictum from State vs. Cockrell, 2 Richardson (S. C.), which counsel did not note had been overruled in ex parte Childs, 12. S. C. 111.

In the case of ex parte Heath 3, Hill 50, the relator claimed to have been elected assessor of the sixth ward of New York. It was the duty of the mayor to administer the oath of office, which he refused to do, because in the special return of election made to him by the board of canvassers they said they were unable to declare what persons were elected by reason of the lawless violence committed upon the inspectors of the first district whilst in the act of counting the ballots, and the dispersion of the ballots before they were counted; the history of which is contained in the return of said inspectors, a copy whereof is hereto annexed."

Three were four districts in the ward, from three of which regular returns were made and received by the mayor. The relator moved for a writ of mandamus to be directed to the mayor, commanding him to administer the oath of office to the relator, and the court directed the writ to issue, because the failure to make the return from the first district did not annul the election. Among other things it was urged by counsel that exclusive cognizance of all questions concerning elections belonged to the common council. The court did not deem the question on the application for the mandamus identical with the question of election, but referring to the words, each board shall be the judges of the qualifications of its members, were of the opinion that it would be difficult to show that the enactment amounted to anything more than the bestowment of a power concurrent with its own. The words did not, like that of the charter of the charter of 1830, speak of a sole power in the common council. Commenting on that charter, they then go on to say, "If the words of the charter had or came afterwards to have the force of a statute, still it might be answered that it contains no clause, expressly denying to the king's bench, or the court holding its place, the exercise of the power in the particular place. The word solely might, by a liberal construction, imply an intent to take away the power. So might a statute declaring the decision of an inferior court conclusive or the like be construed to take from this court the power to review the decision by certiorari. But it has been held that these, or the like words, shall not be construed to oust the superior court of its supervising power; and that to give a statute such an effect the legislature must say in so many words that they intended to take the power away." Lawton vs. Com. of Cambridge, 2 Cain's Rep. 179; The King vs. Com. of Fens, 2 Keble 5; Rex vs. Morely, above.

These views as construed for appellant are irreconcilable with the decision of Mr. Justice Folger in 45 N. Y. But in fact there is no conflict between them as may be readily shown. The opinion in ex parte Heath was written by Mr. Justice Cowen, at the same judge gave the opinion of the court in ex parte Mayo of Albany 23, Wen. 277, 287, and he there cites the case cited by him above, from 2 Keble, which was a question whether the commissioners had pursued their power, and says, this case "declares another principle which has been held by this court that a writ of certiorari will lie to an inferior tribunal, even though the act by which it was created declared its adjudication to be final. Lawton vs Com. of Cambridge 2 Cain's Rep. 179. In 2 Keble it was held to lie though the act declared the proceeding should be without appeal. This was a vigorous assertion of jurisdiction, but the compass of the writ is carefully limited at the same time, as we have later held it in a series of cases." The amount of this is that we will not in any case go beyond the question of power, which is another word for jurisdiction."

The opinion of the same judge in Birdsell vs. Phillips, 1 Wen., is explicit that the *erroneous* direction of an inferior tribunal upon questions within of law or fact cannot be reviewed on certiorari "This writ," he says, "is but an emanation from the general supervisory duty of the supreme court to restrain the action of all inferior magistrates within their legal grasp. "Thus it clearly appears that by his language in ex parte Heath, he meant no more than that the writ lay where the inferior tribunal exceeded its legal bounds.

In Lawton vs. Com. of Cambridge, 2 Cain's Rep. 179, the commissioners of highways had laid out a highway which, on appeal to the judges of the common pleas had been confirmed, and the statute declared the decision of the judges conclusive. The court take it as well settled that a certiorari will lie even where the inferior tribunal is authorized finally to hear and determine. But, as in all other cases, the objection made to the proceedings, though not sustained, were deemed jurisdictional, counsel saying, "for as the whole proceeding is in derogation of the rights of individuals, nothing can be taken by way of intendment." "On the face of the return it appears that the road was laid out contrary to law."

The cases of Leroy vs. the Mayor, etc., 20 John. 43; and the People vs. Assessors, 3 Lansing, add nothing to the case. In 3 Lansing the court say: "The writ lies in such cases for the purpose of ascertaining whether the inferior tribunal has kept within the power conferred upon it."

The case of Ackerman vs Taylor, 8 N. J. L., 376 (3 Halsted), draws the distinction between the power to review on the merits and for excess of jurisdiction, and goes to maintain the case of the respondent. The case was upon a statute providing that no certiorari shall be issued to remove proceedings had in pursuance of the act. But the court say, "Suppose the proceedings are had, not in pursuance, but under pretence of the statute? Can it be supposed that the legislature intended in such a case to deny the use of the writ?" They were of the opinion that, notwithstanding the statute, legal subjects of inquiry might be presented for their consideration on a certiorari, but say, "although we do not examine the merits of their decisions from which we are restrained by the just and final and conclusive quality attached to them, we nevertheless inquire whether they have exercised or exceeded the jurisdiction given to them, whether they have pursued the powers granted in their creation or assumed others never confided to them. The superintending power of this court, and the use of the writ of certiorari, are no doubt within the scope of legislative action, may be restrained, abridged, perhaps also taken. Yielding on one hand to the will of the legislature, we are on the other to deny the writ to a citizen in no case where he may lawfully claim it."

Morgbree vs. Leeper, 1 Overton, Tenn., 1791, has nothing more than what is to be found in that part of the opinion of ex parte mayor of Albany, already cited.

A case from the reports of Tennessee, much more in point, is Wade vs. Murry, 2 Sneed, 56, 1854. It was a proceeding to contest the election of Murry to the office of attorney-general for the fourth judicial circuit of Tennessee. The legislature had provided a special tribunal for the trial of contested elections, before which a contest for the office of attorney-general was had, and the election declared void. Murry then applied for a certiorari to review the decision. Under the act of the legislature as construed by the court, the decision was made conclusive. The election had been declared void because the sheriff of Sm th county had failed to open and hold an election in the ninth civil district of said county, and the sheriff in Dekalb had failed in the manner failed to open and hold an election in the fifteenth civil district of the last named county;" so that the facts being admitted, the decision of the inferior tribunal, alleged to be erroneous, was upon a question of law. The case presented to the court, therefore, was precisely the case now before this court. The court held that the writ would not lie and say: "It is true that this tribunal, created by the act of 1854, is an inferior jurisdiction in the meaning of our constitution and laws; and it is equally true that the certiorari is the appropriate method by which the circuit court, as a court of general jurisdiction, exercises control over all inferior tribunals. But it would be contradictory to hold that a writ of error proper would not lie, and yet the certiorari as a substitute for the writ of error, might be maintained, and it would be no less contradictory or absurd to hold that a decision intended to be final and conclusive could be reviewed in any mode whatever." See also *ex parte* Childs, 12 S. C., 111.

The writ of certiorari has no peculiar virtue that exempts or tends to exempt it from statutory control. It was the nature of its office, not an inherent power in the writ itself, that created the apparent exception. When the operation of the writ was extended to an examination into errors of law, it was at once within the operation of statutes making the decision of the inferior tribunal final and conclusive. It is because the common council is an inferior tribunal exercising judicial powers, whose procedure is not according to the course of common law, that the right to review its determination is claimed. Concede this, and also that the appellant has no other remedy. This gives to the application for the writ all the strength that it is possible to give it. But the decision of the council, as we have seen is final and conclusive by the statute. Under such circumstances the court are unanimously of the opinion that the law is settled, beyond doubt or controversy against the power of the circuit court to issue the writ in a case like that for which it is demanded.

Counsel for the appellant in their brief say, "Suppose that the council had found from the evidence before it and entered of record that the plaintiff had received 2000 votes and that the defendant had received 1800 votes, and then the council should upon this finding determine and decide that defendant was duly elected and award him the office. Will counsel for respondent assert that this could not be corrected on review? Would the courts be powerless to set aside this glaring abuse of authority?" Probably, because in the case supposed there are two objects of inquiry might be presented for their consideration on a certiorari, but say, "although we do not examine the merits of their decisions from which we are restrained by the just and final and conclusive quality attached to them, we nevertheless inquire whether they have exercised or exceeded the jurisdiction given to them, whether they have pursued the powers granted in their creation or assumed others never confided to them. The superintending power of this court, and the use of the writ of certiorari, are no doubt within the scope of legislative action, may be restrained, abridged, perhaps also taken."